

Latest Foreign Intelligence.

From the London "Courier" of August 26th, received at the Office of the Mercantile Advertiser by the Ship Ocean from Liverpool.

PARIS, Aug. 24.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Report made to the First Consul, in Senate, by the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Sitting of Saturday, 3d Fructidor, (August 21.)

The treaty of Luneville had operated the absolute re-establishment of peace between France and Germany. It had regulated in an express and definitive manner, the general reports between these two countries, and France being in every point satisfied, the entire execution of the treaty would not have required any ulterior regulations if it had not been acknowledged to be just, and been formally stipulated, that the cession consented to by the empire for the advantage of the Republic, should be supported collectively by the Germanic Federation, admitting, however, the distinction of hereditary lay Princes, and of usufructuary Ecclesiastics.

This principle once laid down, it appeared to belong to the Germanic Body to employ itself upon the application of it spontaneously and without delay.

The sincere wish of the French Government, solely applied to the affairs of the interior, was to be considered as nothing in the regulation of the promised indemnities and they restricted their influence to the making known frequently how desirous they were of seeing the treaty of Luneville carried into complete execution by the execution of the 7th article. But their representations were ineffectual, and more than a year elapsed without their being able to perceive that the least thing had been done towards the distribution of the indemnities.

This in execution of one of the capital stipulations of the treaty of Luneville, left all Germany in a state of uncertainty, which became daily more embarrassing, because pretensions and intrigues arose, and became stronger in proportion as the indecision in the affair, and in the public mind became greater. The species of dissolution in which the Germanic Body was, delayed to all Europe the advantages of peace, and might in some respect compromise the general tranquillity. The government of the Republic was not single in the belief of this danger, and while it received from every quarter representations from the parties interested in the distribution of the indemnities, the Court of Russia testified how urgent it appeared to it that the affairs of Germany should be regulated. The Emperor Alexander, at his accession to the throne, felt the noble desire of contributing to the maintenance of the peace re-established; and an intimate concert, a frank and complete association of the most generous views being quickly formed between the First Consul and the Emperor, it was acknowledged by them that the pacification of the continent could not be solidly guaranteed until the treaty of Luneville should have received its complete execution; and that that execution could not be procured but by the initiation and influence of two powers perfectly disinterested, whose preponderating mediation would remove all the obstacles that had arisen for 18 months to the definitive distribution of the indemnities.

It was then solely to seal the pacification of Europe, and to guarantee the stability of it, that the First Consul and His Majesty the Emperor of Russia determined, by common consent, to interfere in the affairs of Germany, in order to effect, by their mediation, what had been vainly expected from the internal deliberations of the Germanic Body.

The first point being agreed upon, a discussion was opened and followed between the two Cabinets, for the examination of the ways and means that might lead to the desired result. It was decreed that a general plan of indemnity should be presented to the Diet, and it was in the drawing up of this plan that the most scrupulous care was taken on both sides, to compensate all losses, to satisfy all interests, and to reconcile the demands of justice with the dictates of policy.

It was not, in fact, sufficient to determine rigorously the value of the losses sustained, and to proportion the compensation to them; the effects of the war having changed the internal balance of Germany, it was necessary to direct the attention to the re-establishment of it. The introduction of new Princes into the Germanic

system required new combinations. The real value of the indemnities were not merely to result from their extent, but frequently from their position and the advantages which the concentration of their old and new domains might give to some powers, were themselves an important consideration worthy of being attended to.

The two Governments then applied themselves to the examining, with a scrupulous care, the question of indemnities in all its relations. They felt that if policy required the complete satisfaction of the principal houses, it was not less strictly just to procure for the states of the 2d and 3d order an indemnification for their losses and the First Consul was particularly anxious to maintain those rights which might have found less support among the interested.

A perfect concert, which had been established between France and Russia, the fortunate result of the direct relations which the First Consul had maintained with the Emperor of Russia, having reigned over every discussion, the parties were soon agreed upon all the points, and a general plan of indemnity determined upon at Paris between the respective plenipotentiaries, received the approbation of the First Consul and the Emperor.

It was agreed that this plan should be presented to the Diet of the Empire, in the form of a declaration, which should be made by Extraordinary Ministers named for that purpose. On the part of the First Consul, it is the Citizen Laforest, Minister of the Republic to the Elector of Palatine of Bavaria, who has received orders to repair to Ratisbon; on the part of the Emperor of Russia, it is Baron de Buhler, his Minister at Munich.

The declaration was to be presented some days ago, and the reading of it ordered by the First Consul in Senate will make known the principles that have actuated the two governments, and the care which they have taken in directing the application of them.

In fact, if we examine the plan proposed, we shall see, that in the execution of a system, which has for its principal object the consolidation of the peace of Europe, the attention has been particularly directed to the diminishing of the chances of war. It is on this account, that care has been taken to avoid all contact of territory between the two powers that have the most frequently dyed Europe with blood by their quarrels, and which, sincerely reconciled, cannot have at present a stronger desire than to remove all occasions of misunderstanding which grow out of neighborhood, and which, between these rival states, are never without danger.

The same principle adopted, not in its full rigour, but as far as circumstances permitted, has decided the placing of the indemnities of Prussia beyond contact with France and Bavaria.

From this arrangement, Austria will have drawn the immense advantage of seeing all her possessions concentrated.

The Palatine House, will have also received a stronger and more advantageous organization for its defence.

And Prussia will continue to form in the Germanic system the essential bias of a necessary counterpoise.

The regulation of the secondary indemnities has also been proposed, according to general and particular expediency, and nothing has been neglected to establish them in a just proportion to the losses recognized. It may, however, appear that the House of Baden has received more advantage than the others; but it has been deemed necessary to fortify the Circle of Suabia which is between France and the Great German States; and the First Consul was pleased that, in this circumstance, policy was in perfect unison with the disposition of the French government, who could not but see with pleasure an increase of power granted to a Prince, whose virtues had long obtained the esteem of Europe, whose alliance had so honorably distinguished his family, and whose conduct, during the whole course of the war, had particularly deserved the good will of the Republic.

It is thus with real satisfaction, that France and Russia, obliged to adopt secularization as the basis of the indemnities, have recognized the possibility of preserving in the empire an ecclesiastical Elector, and that they have proposed to assign him a suitable situation, by leaving him the title and functions of Arch Chancellor. Some general consideration may still be presented to the Diet, to serve as a foundation to the interior regulations which the new organization of the Germanic

Body shall require; and the First Consul and the Emperor of Russia may undoubtedly arrogate to themselves that, solely animated with the desire of consolidating peace in Europe, and not influenced by any personal interest, they have neglected nothing on their part to present to the Diet of the Empire such a plan of indemnity, that it appears to them impossible to draw up one whose bases and developments should be more conformable to the spirit and letter of the treaty of Luneville, more analogous to the political state of Europe, and more favorable to the maintenance of peace.

The two governments of France and Russia are persuaded that the time which they have settled will be sufficient for the decision of the Germanic interests, and that they will find, in the long prosperity that Germany will derive from the plan, a sweet and honorable recompense for the efforts they have made to procure it.

(Signed)

C. M. TALLEYRAND.

DECLARATION.

The First Consul of the French Republic, animated with the desire of contributing to the consolidation of the repose and tranquillity of the German Empire, has thought that no means were more calculated to obtain that effect of his solicitude, than those of fixing by a plan of indemnity, adapted, as far as circumstances would permit, to the respective interests, an arrangement proper to produce this salutary effect; and a concurrence of views having been established upon this subject between the First Consul of the Republic and his Imperial Majesty of all the Russias, he has authorized the Minister of Foreign Affairs to concert with the Minister Plenipotentiary of his Imperial Majesty of Russia, the means best calculated to apply the principles adopted for these indemnities, to the different demands of the parties interested. The result of this work having obtained his approbation, he has ordered the undersigned to make it known to the Diet of the Empire by the present Declaration; a measure to which the First Consul of the Republic, as well as his Imperial Majesty, have been impelled by the following considerations:

The 7th article of the treaty of Luneville, having stipulated that the hereditary princes, whose possessions are comprised in the cession made to the French Republic of the countries situated on the left bank of the Rhine, should be indemnified, it has been agreed that conformably to what had been decided at the congress of Rastadt, this indemnity should be effected by means of secularizations; but though perfectly agreed upon the basis of the indemnity, the states interested have remained so opposite in views with respect to the distribution, that it has hitherto appeared to be impossible to proceed to the execution of the before-mentioned article of the treaty of Luneville.

And though the Diet of the Empire has named a special Commission to direct its attention to this important business, we see by the delays which its assembling meets with, what obstacles the opposition of interests and the jealousy of pretensions place to the making the regulation of the indemnities the spontaneous act of the Germanic body.

It is this that has induced the First Consul and the Emperor of Russia to think that it became two powers perfectly disinterested to afford their mediation, and to offer the deliberations of the Imperial Diet a general plan of indemnity, drawn up from the calculations of the greatest impartiality, and in which the attention has been directed both to compensate the losses recognized, and to preserve between the principal houses in Germany the balance that subsisted before the war.

In consequence, after having examined with the most scrupulous care, all the memorials, both upon the value of the losses, and upon the demand of indemnities presented by the parties interested, it has been agreed to propose, that the indemnities shall be distributed in the following manner:

To the Archduke, Grand Duke.—For Tuscany and its dependencies, the Archbishopric of Saltzburgh, the Provostship of Bertollgaden, the Bishopric of Trent, the Bishopric of Brixen, the part of the Bishopric of Passau, situated beyond the Ilz, and the Inn on the side of Austria, except the suburbs of Passau, with a radius of 500 toises; the Abbays, Chapters and Convents situated in the abovementioned dioceses.

The above principalities shall be possessed by the Archduke upon the conditions existing treaties; the said principalities shall be taken out of the circle of Bavaria and incorporated in the circle of Austria, and their ecclesiastical jurisdictions, both Metropolitan and diocesan shall be also separated by the limits of the two circles. Muhlendorf shall be united to Bavaria, and its equivalent in revenue shall be taken from those of Eresingen.

To the ci-devant Duke of Modena, for the Modenesé and dependencies, the Brixgau and the Oretgau.

To the Elector Palatine of Bavaria, for the Duchy of Deux-Ponts, the Duchy of Juliers, the Palatinate of the Rhine, the marquisate of Bergenopzoom, the seignory of Ravenstein and others, situate in Belgium, and Alsace; the Bishoprics of Passau, with the reservation of the other part of the Archduke; of Wurzburg, with the reservation hereinafter mentioned; of Ham-burg, of Aughted, of Eresingen, and of Augilburg; the Provostship of Kempen; the Imperial Cities of Rothenbourg, Weissenbourg, Windheim, Schweinfurt, Gotha, Sennelager, Allthoufen, Kempen, Keufheuren, Memmingen, Dinkelsbühl, Nordlingen, Ulm, Bofslingen, Buchhorn, Waagen, Leuthkirch, Ravensbourg and Alschhausen; the Abbays of Saint Ulrich, Irsee, Weugen, Soellingen, Eichingen, Ueberberg, Rothenbourg, Weltenhausen, Ottobereua and Kaiserheim.

To the King of Prussia, for the Duchy of Cleves, upon the left bank of the Rhine, and of Gueldres; the principality of Maastricht, the territories surrounded by Sevenaar, Huissen, and Muhlbourg, and the tolls of the Rhine and of the Meuse; the Bishopric of Hildesheim and that of Paderborn, the territory of Erford and Untergleichen, Eichsfeld, and the Mentz part of Trefort, the part of the Bishopric of Munster, situate on the right of the line drawn from Olphen by Munster to Tecklenburg, comprising within it the two cities of Olphen and Munster; as also the right bank of the Ems as far as Lingen; the Imperial cities of Muhlhausen, Nordhausen and Göttingen; the Abbays of Herforden, Quedlinbourg, Eilen, Eilen and Werden.

To the Prince of Nassau: that is to say, Nassau Uffingen; for the principality of Saarbruck, the two thirds of the county of Saarwerden, the Seignory of Ottweiler, and that of Lahr in the Ortenau; the remainder of the Electorate of Mentz on the right bank of the Mein, with the reservation of the grand Bailliwick of Aschaffembourg, and that between the Mein, the county of Damstadt, and the country of Erbach; Caub, and the remainder of the Electorate of Cologne, properly called, with the reservation of the county of Altwied, the convents of Seligenstadt and Bleidenstadt, the county of Sayn Altenkirchen, after the death of the Margrave of Anspach, the villages of Soden and Sultzbach.

Nassau Weibour: For the third of Saarwarden and the Seignory of Kirchheim Polauden; the remainder of the Electorate of Treves, with the Abbey of Arnheim, and that of Marientadt.

Nassau Dillenburg: For the indemnity for the Stadholderate and territories in Holland and Belgium, the Bishoprics of Fulda and Corway; the city of Dortmund, the abbays and chapters situated in these territories, with a charge upon him to satisfy claims subsisting and previously acknowledged by France, upon certain successions connected with the majority of Nassau Dillenburg during the course of the last century, the Abbey of Weingarten and those of Kappel to the country of Lippi, of Kappenberg to the counties of Munster and Delkerchen.

To the Margrave of Baden: For his part of the county of Sponheim, and the territories and Seignories in the Luxembourg, Alsace, &c. the Bishopric of Constance, the remainder of the Bishopric of Spire, Basle, and Straßburg, the bailliwick palatine of Ladenbourg, Bretten & Heidelberg, with the cities of Heidelberg and Mannheim, the Seignory of Lahr, when the Prince of Nassau shall be put in possession of the county of Altenkirchen, the remainder of the county of Lichtenbourg, upon the right of the Rhine, the Imperial cities of d'Offenbourg, Zell, Hamersbach, Gengenbach, Ueberlingen, Elberach, Pfulendorf and Wimpfen; the Abbays d'Schwarzach, Fraenath, Aller Heiligen, Lichtenthal, Gengenbach, Etenheim Munster, Peterhausen and Salmanfweiller.

To the Duke of Wirtemberg.—For the Principality of Montbeillard, and his pos-

sessions in Alsace, the provostship of Zwifolten, Weil, Reutlingen, Giengen, Aulendorf, &c.

To the Landgrave of Hesse, for the charge of indemnity; the Meiningen, within Amenebourg, their dependencies, &c.

To the Landgrave of Hesse, for the whole of the renberg, and its dependencies, &c.

To the Prince of Orange, for the remainder of the principality of Orange, the Duchy of the reservation of Prince of Wirtemberg, the remainder of the principality of Wirtemberg, the remainder of the principality of Wirtemberg, &c.

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By order of the President,
A HENDERSON, Sec'y.

NOTICE.

Application will be made to the next Court to freighten the Road between Alexandria, and George Town Ferry. October 8. d

Wanted to Purchase,
A **STOUT NEGRO LAD**, whose honesty can be vouched for. For such, a liberal price will be given. R. B. JAMESON. Sept. 18. d

ALMANACS

for the Year 1803.

R. & J. GRAY

Have just received a supply of ALMANACS, for the Year 1803; and have on hand, a large assortment of Writing Paper, Bonnet Boards, School and Family Bibles, Testaments, Spelling-Books, Inkpowder, Playing Cards, &c. &c. October 7. d

CARVING, GILDING, and VARNISHING.

Mrs. RACHEL ATKINS,
(From Philadelphia)

In PRINCE-STREET, between Fairfax and Water Streets, next door to Dr. Dick's in the house lately occupied by Grove Wright;

Respectfully informs the citizens of Alexandria that she intends residing here for a few months, and will be happy in executing any orders in the above branches of business. She regilds and varnishes old frames so as to make them appear like new—and likewise varnishes them with a particular kind of varnish that will bear washing.

She has on hand,
A large and elegant assortment of Prints and Looking-Glasses and Girandoles of every description, which will be sold on the lowest terms for cash. Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to. September 3. eo

A few Barrels and two Hhds. First quality SUGAR for Sale by Wm. HARTSHORNE, Who wishes to employ two or three JOURNEYMEN COOPERS. 9th Mo. 27. coif

TO LET,
A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, On Prince, between Fairfax and Union Streets, adjoining the Store of William Hodgson. Apply to JOHN HARPER. October 6. eo

BENNETT & WATTS,
Have imported in the Felicity from Liverpool, a general Assortment of Woolen Goods & Hardware, 61. 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. Nails. They have on hand, White and brown Russia Sheetings, Diapers, White and brown Ticklenburgs and Oznaburgs, Twilled Sackings, German filled Hose and Gloves, Turkey red Cotton, Mamoodys, Sannas, Gurrahs, and a variety of INDIA GOODS, all which they offer for sale on the usual terms. October 11. eod3w

To be Rented,
The House in which I now live, of which I have a lease for upwards of three years from this time; the situation is eligible and the House commodious. For terms apply to J. B. NICKOLLS. Fairfax Street, June 19. eo

AMBROSE VASSE,
At his Store in King-Street, has for sale Coffee, first quality in bags, Hyson, Hyson Skin, Young Hyson, & Imperial, Loaf Sugar in Hhds. and Bbls. Old Sherry Wine, Port Wine, Mustard in boxes of 3 and 6 Dozen each, Chocolate, Claret in boxes, and a few Crates of Earthenware. August 12. eo

Lands in Kentucky.

To be sold by Public Sale at the Tontine Coffee-Room, New York, on the 2d day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Eleven thousand acres of land in one or more lots; laying in the county of Fayette, state of Kentucky about 30 miles from Lexington and Frankfort, 20 miles south east of the Ohio River and adjacent to the public road between the two Maima Rivers and several rising settlements. The soil generally good, well watered and timber of various descriptions.

These lands within 15 miles of Main Lecking and Kentucky rivers, both navigable two to three hundred miles above the extremity of the lands.

Also,
To be sold at the same time and place as the above, another TRACT of LAND of nine thousand acres, in one or more lots, in the county of Fayette, state of Kentucky, nearly the same distance from Lexington, Frankfort and the Ohio Rivers, as the foregoing tract, and lays between the former and Main Lecking river, distant from the latter only a few miles.

The soil is in general good, well watered and timber of different kinds, and as the former tract, in the neighborhood of the settled parts of Kentucky, and opposite a Jersey settlement. The grants by Edmund Randolph, Esq. in 1787 and 1788, and the title deeds are clear and indisputable.

As these lands are to be disposed of for behalf of creditors, they will be positively sold to the highest bidder, for approved notes at two and three months.

Capt. Fowler of Mr. James Masterfon of Lexington; Mr. George Brook, Clerk of Woodford county; or major John Lee near Frankfort will point out the lands. For further information and an accurate plan of the lands, apply to John & Charles Wilkes Esqrs. or Lewis Simond Esq. New York, or to Mr. Brown, Dumfries, Virginia. October 1. eo

The subscribers authorized by the Will of the late George Carret, of Stafford County, will sell at Public Auction on the first Monday of December next, in the town of Leesburg, his

TRACT OF LAND,
Lying on both sides of Goose Creek, in this County, and running from thence to the said town; containing about five thousand acres, most of which has been laid off in lots, and since leased for lives or a term of years; from the peculiarly eligible situation of this land, and its great fitness for the improving state of agriculture that is taking place in this neighborhood, it is hoped that it will be an object worth the attention of those who wish to vest their money in landed property; one third of the purchase money will be required on the day of sale, the remaining two thirds to be paid by two annual installments; six per cents of the Stock of the U. States will be taken in payment for one half of the two delayed installments, at its current value, in the principal commercial towns, or bonds with good personal security and mortgages will be required to secure the payments. Mr. John Mathias, living in Leesburg, and surveyor of this County, has a plat of the land and will survey or show any part of it to those who wish it, they paying his expenses for so doing.

LONDON CARTER, Junr.
THOMAS L. LEE.
Loudoun County, August 20. eo

SPENCER, PEARCE & CO.
On King Street, between Royal and Fairfax Streets, have received by the Brig CATHERINE, from Liverpool, a considerable Part of their

FALL GOODS,
And they have on Hand, of their Spring Importation, an excellent Assortment of Hardware & Cutlery. Sept. 30. eod1ot

Dancing School.
MR. GENERES respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Alexandria and its vicinity, that he has removed from Annapolis to Alexandria, and proposes opening a DANCING SCHOOL early this month. He hopes by his attention to merit a share of public Patronage. Terms will be made known on application to him, at Mrs. Griffith's Boarding-house, King-Street. N. B. Ladies who wish to take private lessons will be attended to. October 2. eod6t

M-CARA and FRIDGE

Have just opened a WHOLESALE STORE, in King Street, opposite SNOWDEN'S PRINTING OFFICE, where they have a large and general Assortment of MERCHANDIZE, which they will sell low for Cash or approved Notes, at 60 days;—CONSISTING OF—

Coarse and fine cloths, coatings, blankets, flannels, corduroys, thicketts, fustians, calimancoes, checks, British muslins of every description, silk handkerchiefs, ribbons, pelong fustians, romals, policates, thread laces and edgings, cottons and chinizes, shawls, fancy pocket handkerchiefs, dimities, Irish linens, brown Hollands, toilonets, cotton hosiery, sewing silks, table cloths; threads, white and coloured, by the pound or package; hats in cases assorted; knives and forks, scissars, &c. &c. &c. They will receive a further supply of GOODS by the early fall vessels.

To LET, the House in King-Street lately occupied by Mr. McCulloch. Apply as above. Sept. 17. eod2m.

BENJAMIN SHREVE, junr.
Has for Sale at his Store, corner of Prince and Union Streets, Molasses in hhd. and barrels,

Sugar in barrels, Coffee and Pepper, in bags. Hysonskin and Souchong Tea, Leiper's Snuff, in half barrels and kegs assorted, Raisins, in kegs and boxes, West India and New England Rum, Whisky and Apple Brandy, Madeira and Malaga Wines, Mens' Furr Hats, in boxes, India Cotton and Ravens Duck, Seal Leather and Tanner's Oil, and a few pieces handsome Furniture, consisting of two elegant Cabinets and Book Cases, one Side-board, Ladies' Secretaries, Bureau's, Wash Stands, Chairs, &c. &c. N. B. He gives Cash for Flax-Seed. Sept. 17. coif.

To be RENTED,
For one Year or a term of Years, and Possession given immediately, The STOREHOUSE, LOT and KITCHEN where John Cook lately lived, being the best Stand in Town for a Retail Store. For further Particulars enquire of

BERNARD GALLAGHER, Dumfries, Sept. 29. (30) eod12t

SAMUEL BISHOP
Has received a large supply of Hot Pressed AND OTHER PLAYING CARDS, of various qualities: which he offers by the quantity or retail, at very moderate prices. October 11. eo

District of Columbia, County of Alexandria, June term 1802
JAMES WILSON, plt. against JOHN EDWARDS, BENJAMIN SHREVE and ABEL JANNEY, deffs.

The defendant, John Edwards not having entered his appearance and given security according to the Act of Assembly, and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said John Edwards is not an Inhabitant of this District, on motion of said complainant by his Counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant John Edwards do appear here on the first day of November Court next, (which commences on the fourth Monday in the month) and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the Decree of the Court, and that the other defendants Benjamin Shreve and Abel Janney do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by them owing to, or the estate or effects in their hands, belonging to the said absent defendant, John Edwards, until the further order or decree of this Court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this County, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of the said county.

A copy Test G. DENEALE, Ck. Sept. 11. rawam

ROBERT GRAY
WILL be in Philadelphia during the Literary Fair to be held there, on the 18th inst. Those gentlemen who wish to furnish their libraries with such books as are not often on sale in this place, may, by leaving their orders at R. & J. Gray's bookstore, before the 15th inst. have them procured at the Philadelphia selling prices. October 5. 2W

A PROPOSAL BY SAMUEL BISHOP, For publishing by Subscription, LETTERS ON THE Elementary Principles OF EDUCATION.

By Elizabeth Hamilton,

Author of the "Memoirs of Modern Philosophers," &c.

ON this interesting and highly important branch of science, several valuable works have, within a few years, been presented to the public, among which the above, as it is the most recent, so is it pre-eminently useful. Led by her sagacity into an inquiry concerning the nature of the active powers, and intellectual faculties of the human mind, Mrs. Hamilton has developed those powers and faculties with a perspicuity and ability which, while it arrests the attention of those who have most successfully studied those subjects, must render a competent knowledge of them familiar to the most ordinary capacity. The superficial, and frivolous character engendered by the modern system of education, have been long, and ugly, a subject of complaint; but the particular causes by which these serious evils have been produced, were hitherto but imperfectly known, or little attended to: To trace these evils to their source, and to point out the proper remedy, is the ultimate object to which the meritorious efforts of this Author have been directed; and in these efforts she has, it is believed, succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations. Such indeed, is the importance of the inquiries which form the subject of this work, and so great the success with which those inquiries have been pursued, that the happiest consequences to society may reasonably be expected to result from the present publication. To all it is interesting in a very high degree, but to mothers of families, and others engaged in the formation of the minds of children and youth, it will prove an acquisition truly invaluable.

The rapid sale of two impressions of this work in England, sufficiently evinces the high estimation in which it is there held: An American edition—equal to, and at little more than half the price of the British edition—is now offered to the patronage of the American public; by whom its merits will, doubtless, be justly appreciated.

[An Extract from the above Work.]
"From most of the writers on education it would appear, that it is only to people of rank and fortune that education is a matter of any importance. By such alone can the systems that are generally propagated, be adopted. To such, therefore, must we believe them to be exclusively addressed. To make fine ladies and finished gentlemen form no part of my plan, which has for its object the subjection of the passions, the direction of the affections, and the cultivation of the faculties that are common to the whole human race."
* The price of the British edition, is fifteen shillings, Sterling, in boards.

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I. The Work shall be comprised in two Duodecimo volumes, of about 450 pages each, & shall be printed in the best manner, on a fine Paper, and new Type.
II. The price shall be one Dollar per volume in boards, payable on delivery.
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HUGH SMITH
Has received by the Catherine, from Liverpool, the balance of his FALL GOODS, which with those before on hand makes his Assortment complete.
FOR SALE,
Sackings by the bale, of the first quality, Coarse Hats, in small boxes, Pipes, by the box, Newcastle Grindstones, 2 Cases white cotton hose, A few pieces Diaper and Cambric. Sept. 27. eod1waw3w

TO RENT,
For a term of Years, in one or two Farms Near 2000 Acres of LAND,
Being that part of the Mount-Vernon Tract devised by General Washington to George F. and Charles A. Washington, lying on the south side of the Potomac, five or six miles below Alexandria. This land is well suited to wheat, being flat river land, extending upwards of three miles on the water, and has several good Fisheries on it. The convenience of this situation to Alexandria, the City and George-Town, with the convenience of water-carriage, must make it desirable to Farmers. There is on it a small Dwelling-House, a commodious brick Barn, and excellent Stables and out Houses. Any person willing to rent, will be shown the Premises by application to G. Rollings, living thereon, and may know the terms by application to Colonel Deneale, at his office in Alexandria, with whom a plat of the Land is left, or to the Subscriber.

SEPTEMBER 28. BURWELL BASSETT. eod4t

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